REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,267—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

— In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,786 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamer leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 20th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 3,060 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Pamben, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Butnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

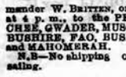
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Britten, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p. m., touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDRABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

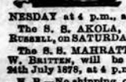
The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Britten, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wine
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Booksellers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas,	26th July.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(*) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 3, Kalbadevi Road, next to the Govt. Book Depot.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at his late residence, Marine Lines, the property belonging to the late Surgeon Major A. M. Rogers, Marine Battalion, consisting of blackwood furniture, glass and crockery ware, lamps, military uniform, wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Also a collection of valuable medical books, and surgical instruments nearly new. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m.

At 3 o'clock p.m.

An excellent office brougham with powerful horse and harness. The above property on view is now.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 20th July 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 20, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Royal Hotel Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Tea Sets, Plateware, &c., in Tamarind Lane, Fort.

If not disposed of by private bargain.

On MONDAY, the 22nd, and on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, at 1 o'clock p.m., each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Mr. D. C. Lobo, to sell off by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

All the glassware, crockery, teasets, plated dish covers, hot water oblong and square curry dishes, knives, spoons and forks, candlesticks, kerosine lamps, a set of blackwood dining tables, several camp tables, side board, screens, whatnots, carved circular, pier, side, and other tables, conversation sofa, and cleopatra couches, chairs, bronze, three light and single hanging argand lamps with drops, bronze gas lamps, writing tables, engravings in maple frames, punkhas, clothes presses, glass-door cupboards, chiffoniers, teapoys, dining-room, American and easy chairs, several camp cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, chests of drawers, globe lamps, bath tubs, commodes, coir rugs, cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. on the 2nd day of sale.

1 Mahogany Thurston's Slate Billiard Table with 3 balls, cues, cuestand, marking board, one six-light bronze gas lamp, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1878.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, grey coloured, and other piece goods, &c.

The property of Government.

Four pieces gold embroidered khes, four do. silk do., one kinkhab jool, one horse head gear mounted with gold, one horse gear for the tall mounted with gold, 1 silver saddle, kinkhab saddle, cushion, &c , &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 English built buggy by Kesterton.
1 Kaitywar horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 6	do. Qts.
Margaux	„ 15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 31½	do.

HOCKS.

Lanbenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Gedesheim	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	„ 41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Ses Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26	„

HOCKS :—From G. M. Parsenamn Sohn, Mayence,

Lanbenheimer	Rs. 17-8	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	„ 20	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Steinwein	„ 24	„
Hochheimer	„ 26	„
Rudesheimer	„ 28	„
Marcobrunner	„ 33	„

BEER :—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	Pts.
Norwegian Beer	„	Qts.
Krenznacher Export Beer	„ 5-8	„ Qts.

LIQUEUR :—

Maraschino di Zara	„ 36	do. large bot.
Do. do.	„ 38	per 2 dos pints

CHAMPAGNE :—

Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	„ 35	„
Real Eugene Olicquot	„ 20	per doz. Pts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

BRANDY :—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	„ 23	„
Do. do *** Stars	„ 27	„
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 22	p. case 2 doz. flasks
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„ 22	per doz. Qts
Do. do. do.	„ 24	p. case 2 doz flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogés's well known *** Stars	„ 30	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Rs. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

OUT of respect to the MEMORY of the late SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR READYMONEY, C.S.I., NONE of the BANKS will OPEN for BUSINESS TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) until 11 a.m.

Bombay, 19th July 1878.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB
Will perform
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 20TH JULY, 1878,
At the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
The sensational play of
ALADDIN ; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
To be followed by
A SHADOW PANTOMIME.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALES of ABKAREE and MADRAI FARMS in the Colaba Collectorate, for the twelve months from 1st August 1878 to 31st July 1879, will be held before the Acting Collector of Colaba, at Alibag, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, and the following days.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

G. WADDINGTON,
Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 17th July 1878.

REGISTERED PENCIL CASES,
SUCH AS
GOLD "PENDANT" FOLDING CASE, with sliding Pencil Knife and Rule. TELESCOPE "PENDANT" CASE with Calendar. "CANNON" PENCIL with Watch Key. "PEG TOP" PENCIL and "FISH" PENCIL.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., to consider and pass the following Resolutions, and to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Company, and to fix his or their remuneration :—

1st. That the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of Rupees 15 Lacs, divided into 6,000 shares, of Rupees 250 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 2,000 shares of the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 250 each fully paid up, for distribution amongst the shareholders of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, *i.e.*, 1 share of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every 3 share of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held by them, and to assign over to the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title and interest of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in the Leasehold lands and premises (at present held by the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company from the Mazagon Company, Limited, for the residue of the term of 999 years), at a monthly rental of Rupees 450 in addition to the Rupees 50, payable per month to the said Mazagon Company, Limited. That such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all just debts and liabilities of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

3rd. That every power which may be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, where it can be inspected by the Shareholders at any time during business hours.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE; Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1878.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street call attention to the recognised remedy for

ASTHMA, &c. DATURA TATULA. Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 3s. to 18s.

DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking. Tins 2s. 6d. to 18s. Economical and efficacious.

SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.

DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. Delicate persons use the remedy as Cigarettes, or as Pastilles for Inhalation.

DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. The words "Datura Tatula" and "SAVORY & MOORE" on the labels are the only guarantee against the risk of imitations.

FOR ASTHMA, &c., DATURA TATULA. Prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and of Chemists everywhere.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 ..Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, by an M. A. (European) an engagement as Private Tutor or Master in a School. Excellent testimonials. Address Alpha, Pier House, Mazagon

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

PRIVATE FAMILY PHYSICIAN required for a NATIVE CHIEF. Apply to A. B. C., Office of this paper.

TO LET, a FURNISHED ROOM, with or without Board. Apply at the LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

"INITIAL" STATIONERY. In boxes of 50 sheets Notepaper and 50 Envelopes, embossed in 4 colours. Rs. 1-8. MANAGER, Caxton Works, Bombay.

"MANZANILLA."—A Consignment of this PALE, DRY, and WHOLESOME WINE for SALE in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks. Casks when bottled under Rs. 23 per dozen. Apply to Godownkeeper, W. Nicol & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes, by Wm. ADAMS, Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARSE'S, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. T-SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
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SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON de NOUVEAUTES.

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Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof th t their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch		...	Rs. 25
Do.	Hunting	do.	... 25
Do.	½ „	do.	... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case		Rs. 150
Do. do.	in strong gold case	200
Do. do.	keyless do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 50 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 18
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 50⁰
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, last quality &c., &c., &c.,	50

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

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NOTICES.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables, in Bell Lane, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort, or to J. J. D'ALMEIDA, agent of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpiguri, Bengal.

Any amounts of land up to 300 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (3) Two Annas per acre.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Caps of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had P st Free on application.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH JULY 1878.

Business here has been quiet throughout the day, and there is very little change to report in the position of any of our markets. Yesterday's Commercial telegrams from Home report steady markets generally. Consols have declined ⅛, being now quoted 95⅛, and French Rentes have declined to Rs. 114½.

In the London General Produce Markets there is an advance of ½ per cent. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, which is now quoted 106. Good Ordinary Native and Mysore are unchanged at 73 and 80 per cent. Cochin Cocoanut Oil has advanced to £55-10s. per ton owing to small supplies. Ceylon is still quoted at £41. Seeds are slightly firmer at about the previous day's quotations. Wheat is also firmer.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods yesterday was firm, but business was seriously checked by the higher prices asked. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm with sales amounting to 15,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats, for which there is still only a limited demand. Mid. Orleans, according to Reuter, is 1-16d. per lb. cheaper, but the present quotation of 6⅜d. per lb. is probably the correct one. The quotations for Indian Cotton are all unchanged.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. per lb. Futures are not quoted. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's receipts	1,000	400	500
Six days' do.	5,000	3,000	4,500
Total since 1st Sept	4,298,000	3,928,000	4,080,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase of £100,000 in the Reserve, and a similar amount in the Bills discounted and a decrease of £400,000 in Bullion. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has improved to 34⅝ per cent. There is no change in the Bank rate of Discount. In the open market the rate for 6 months' sight Bills is 2⅝ per cent.

Bar Silver has advanced to 52¾d. to 52¾d. per oz. No further shipments are advised to this Port or Calcutta by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton.

Sterling Exchange opened strong at yesterday's quotations, but as is usual on mail day, there has not been much disposition to operate on the part of sellers, and the advance has been so sudden that a reaction will probably follow. Early in the day telegrams from Calcutta quoted 1s. 8¾d. for six months' sight Bank Bills, but those to hand this evening report a dull market at 1-16d. per Rupee less. Advices from China are also in favour of lower rates. To-day's closing quotations are as follows, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	per	Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.		,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·14½		,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at ¼ per cent. premium and ¼ per cent. discount for demand and 60 days' sight papers.

The Silver Market has been closed on account of the death of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer.

In Cotton there has not been much doing, notwithstanding the activity in the Liverpool Market. But the rise in Exchange and a slight advance in Freights are telling against shippers. To-day's quotations are as follows :—

F. G. F. Sawginned Dharwar Rs.	205	per candy.
G. F. Compta	,, 192	,,
Good Oomrawuttee	,, 209	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 205	,,
G. F. do	,, 198	,,
F. G. F. Dholleras	,, 204	,,
G. F. do	,, 198	,,

In Seeds there is not much alteration to report, and quotations are about the same—viz., Rs. 6-12 to 6-13 per cwt. for Linseed, and Rs. 7-13 per cwt. for Guzerat Rapeseed.

Freights are rather firmer, as there is now only one steamer on the berth for Liverpool by which engagements have been made to-day at 20s. per ton. For sailing tonnage there is still no enquiry, the nominal quotations are 16-3 to 17-6 per ton for Iron and 11-3 for Wood.

Coals are unchanged.

Piece Goods Market quiet but steady. The following statement comprises the shipments of goods to Bombay for the fortnight ending 1st July, viz :—

Total Plain Cottons by Suez Canal	2,350,000	yards.
Total Coloured Cottons	750,000	,,
,, Printed ,, ...	700,000	,,
,, Twist ,, ...	450,000	lbs.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		P. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	0 p. ct	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	6 p. ct	748½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India.	37,230	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	825
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	30
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	980
Albert Ginning Co.....	1,000	all	12 p.s.	50 do	550
Apollo Press Co.....	2,750	2,700	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company (New)..	150	800	all	45 p.s	455
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Co. on Co	400	250	all	10 do	76
Carwar Co	1,200	1,250	all	20 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	30 do	475
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	18 do	220
East India Press Co...	500	1,000	all	20 do	385
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.....	250	500	all	40 do	445
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	308
Mofussil Press & Publishing Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press	500	500	1,500	25 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's Union Bombay Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	925
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,350	all	25 p.s.	1,060
Alfred Mills Co.....	1,000	1,000	950	25 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning Co..	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,959
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	92
Bowmanggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	38 p.s*	1,070
Bombay Hemp and Cotton Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,000	150	all	10 p.s*	80
Colaba S. and W. Co...	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	800
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,025
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	900
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,350	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,199
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	38 p.s.	1,020
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1005
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	915
K. Muncherjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning....	428	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	36
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	880
Mazagkon Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,360
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,270
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	850
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	775
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75	1,190
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	865
Soondardas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	305
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	521	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝ 3·0	p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares..	..	£20 13 0-16	do.	28
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7·2	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 3 1-16	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19 6·9	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Eurmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.	1,900
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	90 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ld..	550	500	300	35 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. .	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co...	1,999	500	all	62½ p. s.	610
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	2,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 13th July 1878.

Open 1,288¼ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	86,505	0	0
Merchandize	1,02,948	0	0
Telegraph	630	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,49,483	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,288¼ miles ..... Total Rs	4,54,903	12	10
Decrease.....	2,05,420	12	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Indiana, 1,487 tons, Captain J. Drummond will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The barque Beau Modèle, 1,047 tons, Captain T. Hawkins, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The s. s. Bellona, 1,226 tons, Captain M. Breen, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The P. I. S. N. & Co's s. s. India, 1,657 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain and Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. J. Faithful, and 28 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Siam, 1,718 tons, Captain G. H. Hector, sailed yesterday for Australia with the Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—

For Melbourne.—Mr. C. H. Berry.
For Sydney.—Mr. Ogilvey, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Macmanus and two children.
For Adelaide.—Dr. Morrison.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	India (s)	Stevenson.....	Bussorah, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
19	Scottish Chieftain...	Hamilton	St. Francesco.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	Aden and Suez.
	Siam (s).....	Hector	Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bellona, Breen, to Liverpool.
Ship Indiana, Drummond, to Liverpool.
Barque Beau Monde, Hawkins, to Elephant Point.

The Ship Humbert, to Rangoon, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

15 Martaban (s) .....Barlow .....Rangoon, July 11.
Moulmein (s) .....James .....Chittagong, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.—Steamer Paladin. Ship Peter Stuart. Barque Marie.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

17 Hastings .... Mauritius.

July. DEPARTURES.

16 Latona .... Penang.
Bokhara .... Calcutta.
Allumghir .... Calcutta.
17 Oriental (s)..... ..... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 19.

From Liverpool.

India s—10 cases medicine other sorts, Dhuramsey Bhugwan
2 cases sewing cotton ball thread, Tyebully Sooltanally.
Trentham Hall s—28 casks port wine, Eduljee Bomonjee.

From London.

Henry Balckow s—8 casks safety fuse, Abdoolhoosein Esoofbhoy; 15 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee; 1 case hardware, Abdoolally Surfally and Co; 1 case honey soap, Jafferjee Vullyjee.
Sydney Egger—2 cases cotton sewing ball thread, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 1 case bales wall paper, Abdoolly Sumsoodin.
Cathay s—8 cases anglo swiss milk, Bolton and Co.
Battle Abbey, 262 boxes window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.
British Statesman, 13 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.

From Glasgow.

India s—50 packages red lead Ebrahim A Currim.

From Bordeaux.

Asiria s—5 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 19.

For Liverpool.

Stockbridge—53 bales cotton, Geerdhuriall Futtaychund; 267½ cwts myrabollams, Noormahamed Lutiff.
Fannie Thucker, 195 bales hemp, Kessowjee Hurridass.
Bellona s—34 bales wooly Somaderdass Luckmedass; 41 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 65 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
India s—1,000 cwts wheat, Gladstone Wyllie and Co; 184½ cwts linseed, Madhowro Becherlall; 34 bales wool, Heeranund Khiaidass; 50 bales wool, Nehaldass Thacurdass; 395 bales cotton, Feel Gassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Morar Poonja; 28 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.

For London

Khiva s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,33,400) and 2 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 3,900), The C M Bank of I L and China.
Reaper—20 bales hides, Hajee Mahamed Essmail Kermany.
Cathay s—6 cwts Indigo, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 100 bundles coir mats, Meetha Munjee; 500 bales cotton, S L Macnaghtan; 10 bales hides, Sallabhoy Hussonbhoy; 133½ cwts bandas, Abramovitz and Co; 82 cwts D horns, Goolam Hoosein Mooljee.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s—260 cwts B horns, A Black and Co.
Khiva s—6 cases shawls and 1 case carpets, W Nicol and Co.

For Venice.

Khiva s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Khiva s—7cwts cloves, Essac Sallay.

For Madras.

Rajpootana s—52 bales cotton, Jehangeer Hormusjee.

For Calcutta.

Rajpootana s—100 bales cotton, W Leljeyt and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 100 bales cotton, Munsee Poonsee.

For Hongkong.

Speke Hall s—16 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 11 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales twist, Jokhiram Jusraz; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; 463 chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, Hurnand Manockrao; 33 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 12 chests opium, Thacurseedass Sewasmull; 16 chests opium, S J David; 6 chests opium, Valabram Hemchund; 254 chests opium, Yoosuf Ismail Joitadass; 6 chests opium, Hazareemull Nureingdass; 6 chests opium, Lalloobhoy Lillachund; 54 chests opium, Hazareemull Goormookray; 5 chests opium, Shreeram Sowdutraz.
Kashgar s—150 baskets onions, Hassun Babun; 3 cwts E teeth, Jairakhoy Peerbhoy; 186 bales ocdton, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 50 bales twist, Nurnee Kessowjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 125 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 93 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 103 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Jan Abdool Khaluck; 64 cwts sumada stone, S N Tullatee; 8 chests opium, D Ebram; 80 bales twist, David Sassoon; 50 cwts sandal wood and 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 3 cases peacock feathers, Bundally Sewjee; 50 cases fishmaws and 25 cases sharkfins, Ebram Hasson; 90 bales twist, Anglo Indian S and M Co.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—75 chests opium, David Sasson and Co; 38 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Sammirmull Shobhagmull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA;
BOMBAY, 18th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·607
Temperature of Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	78·6
Relative humidity of Air	·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	88·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind.	SSS, ESE, SE, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	267
Fall of Rain	0·27
Total fall during the month	27·71
,, year	48·28

HIGH COURT—July. 20.

(Before the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

291-77—Shamrao P—Kesserbai va Vullub Rowjee and others—Balkrishna and B, Nanu and H in person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 19.

Blood, Capt, R E, on duty, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—July 19.

Nicholson, Surg Major, to rejoin, to 8t Thomas Mount.
Bagnell, Col, 2/12th Regt, on duty, to England.
Prior, Sub Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, to Baroda.
Blood, Capt, R E, on duty, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 11.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

29th N I—Lieut H R Mends, Supernumerary on the establishment 4th Goorkhas, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut Henderson, transferred to the 44th N I.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to appoint the officers named below to the charge of the depots of the native regiments proceeded on foreign service :—

Lieut Colonel W D Macturk, Bengal Infantry, to the depot 2nd Goorkhas at Dehra Dun.

Major F P Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, to the depot 9th Bengal Cavalry at Meerut.

Captain C N Hodgson, General List Infantry, to the depot 19th N I at Jhelum.

Captain C H Forster, General List Infantry, to the Depot 31st N I at Jhelum.

Lieut Colonel Watson, 22nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has been recently promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Lieut Grey, to England, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot—Lieut Williamson, to Mussoorie, from the 1st July to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

70th Foot—Lieut Pearse, to remain at Naini Tal, to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 22nd, 5h. 7·2m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.-M.	H.-M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 20	.....	5 34	6 38	2 38 m 3 2 m	8 33 m 9 13 a
Sun. 21	.....	5 34	6 38	3 20 m 3 20 a	9 11 m 9 53 a
Mon. 22	5thSunday afterTrinity	5 35	6 37	4 1 m 3 52 a	9 55 m 10 36 a
Tues. 23	English Mail expected.	5 35	6 37	5 17 m 4 37 a	10 53 m 11 31 a
Wed. 24	.....	5 35	6 37	6 42 m 5 25 a	0 7 a .....
Th. 25	St. James.	5 36	6 36	7 59 m 6 48 a	0 35 m 1 33 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	9 6 m 8 12 a	1 43 m 2 7 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

KLEMIS—July 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Aristotle E. Klemis, of a daughter.
WALLER—July 12th, at Bancoorah, the wife of R. M. Waller, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN—JOHNSON—July 9th, at the Union Curch, Simla, by the Rev. J. Fordyce, William John Baldwin, to Ella Amanda, only daughter of W. Johnson, Esq.

DEATHS.

COELHO—July 17th, at Mangalore, Mr. Anthony John Coelho of the Madras High Court Bar.
JOSEPH—July 16th, at Madras, Mrs. C. M. Joseph, wife of Mr. J. Joseph, Adjutant General's Office, aged 34 years.
SIMMONS—July 16th, at Coonoor, Ethel Maud, the infant, daughter of George and Lizzie Simmons, aged 8 months.
SWETTENHAM—July 10th, at Bolarum, Deccan, of cholera, Major George Swetenham, R. E., Executive Engineer, P W D, third son of the late Major Edmund Swetenham, Bengal Engineers, aged 40 years.
SMITH—July 6th, at Rangoon, Annie the beloved wife of Captain F. Smith of the Ship St James, aged 35 years.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLONCELLIST,
BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public and especially his former constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c., either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.
☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1878.
THE FOURTH LECTURE of this series will be delivered on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, in the Lecture Room, University Library, at 5-15 p m.
PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 20th July 1878.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

So the original destination of the Indian Expedition was not Malta after all. Recent experience has warned us that implicit trust cannot be placed in Lord Salisbury's word, so that, notwithstanding the flat denial given by the Foreign Secretary to Lord Derby's statement of the causes which led to that Minister's resignation, we may accept as substantially true the story of the resolution taken by the Cabinet three months ago to despatch an expedition from India for the purpose of seizing Cyprus and a station on the Syrian coast, with or without the consent of the Porte. We suspect that this design was communicated to one or two persons in India, and that nobody could have been more surprised than Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple were on receiving a telegram from London to send the expedition to Malta. The English Government, which now asserts that the main object of its policy has always been to avoid a war with Russia, is naturally chagrined at a revelation which shows that not very long ago Lord Beaconsfield and a majority of his colleagues looked forward to a conclusion of the negotiations with Russia differing very widely from the Treaty of Berlin. Instead, however, of being ashamed of the resolution which Lord Derby could not approve of, what they have most reason to blush for is their timidity in abandoning it and entering into a dishonourable compromise with Russia. There can be no reasonable doubt that, at the time the resolution in question was taken, the English Ministry meant, if Russia refused to abate her claims, to declare war against that Power. It may suit Lord Beaconsfield's purpose now to say that Batoum and Kars are not worth fighting for; and, taking each article of the San Stefano Treaty separately, it might similarly be said that Bessarabia was not worth fighting for, that the Bulgarian frontier was not worth fighting for, that the extension of the kingdom of Greece to counterbalance the increased strength of the Slavs was not worth fighting for, and so on: but in the speeches of Lord Beaconsfield and the circular despatch of Lord Salisbury the principle was clearly laid down that it was the general effect of the Treaty in securing to Russia the predominance in South-Eastern Europe and Western Asia which England was determined to efface. The object of their policy then was to take Turkey under English protection, making England responsible of course for the future good government of the country, and to thrust the Russians back to their own frontiers. This was distinctly a warlike policy, and the occupation of Cyprus and Alexandretta, by which England would have secured an excellent base of operations in the Levant, would have been only the first, though a very important, step, towards the fulfilment of a truly imperial plan. The provision, too, that this occupation of Turkish territory should be made even without the consent of the Porte may have been necessary at a time when the Sultan could hardly be called his own master, and when Russian influence might have compelled him to protest against an intervention which in his heart he ardently desired. Men who are neither Tories nor Liberals but only patriots would have heartily supported Lord Beaconsfield in carrying out a policy of this kind; but his courage seems to have failed him, and, instead of beating back the Russian legions, he stooped to traffic with his "illustrious friend" Prince Gortschakoff at Berlin.

What, according to his own account, is the result of a Congress, the meeting of which we have rendered possible, be it remembered, not by the submission of Russia, but by Lord Salisbury's acceptance beforehand of terms proposed by Count Schouvaloff? Lord Beaconsfield says, humorously, that the object of the Congress was "to concentrate and condense" the Turkish Empire and not to partition "it." So it might be said that you can concentrate and condense a man's strength by cutting off his legs and arms. How can it be seriously affirmed that the Congress has "restored to "Turkey in Europe a large territory with a frontier capable of being defended?" It has given back to the Turks the northern sea coast of the Ægean, which Russia would have gladly yielded at any time, and the right to fortify certain passes of the Balkans. This right, coupled as it is with the cession of Sofia, is worth about as much as the right of the British Government to garrison the Himalayan Passes would be, if the Russians had first been allowed to occupy in force Hydrabad or Mooltan and to organize an autonomous government and a local gendarmerie in the Punjaub. Lord Beaconsfield further justifies his abandonment of the Greek cause—we said a fortnight ago there was nobody left for him to betray but the Greeks and that he would probably throw them over before the Congress was at an end—by insisting on the necessity of maintaining Turkey as a strong Power. But it is impossible he can delude himself with the belief that the hopelessly impoverished Turkish Government will, after losing its best provinces and its strongest fortresses in Europe, be able to defend the line of the Balkans; and equally absurd is it to imagine that England, which shrinks from going to war now, will ever hereafter be induced to fire a shot in defence of what is left of the Turkish Empire in Europe. If Lord Beaconsfield's object has always been peace, then upon him rests much of the blood-guiltiness of the war between Russia and Turkey; for the condensed and concentrated Turkish Empire which he regards with such complacency is that which was sketched out in the programme of the Three Emperors, and Mr. Gladstone, by meeting them half way two years ago, would probably have secured better terms for Turkey, saved Bessarabia, and advanced the cause of the Greeks, who unlike the Turks have a future, and who have hitherto clung to English as opposed to Russian protection. Lord Beaconsfield has endorsed the scheme of partition foreshadowed somewhat obscurely in the Berlin Note, and has at the same time succeeded in alienating both Turks and Greeks. So much for the European settlement.

As regards Asia, Lord Beaconsfield says he has taken Cyprus in order to protect "the enormous "British interests in the East." But the possession of Cyprus, however good a thing in itself, is quite ineffectual for this purpose; and it seems probable that nothing is to be attempted beyond the addition of this island to the Empire of Queen Victoria. Egypt and Syria are spared, in order that no offence may be given to France. We do not think France or Italy would have been offended if England had taken Syria in order to defend the interests of Western Europe by breaking down the strength of Russia; but these two Powers are justifiably annoyed when they find the perfidious English Government seizing any portion of Turkish territory, however small, without paying the understood price for this piece of land. Such sharp practice, it will be said with truth, is worthy of the nation of shopkeepers. Lord Beaconsfield, having got Cyprus, says now he does not think Batoum is worth fighting for. Russia's next stride in advance will bring her troops to Aleppo and Bagdad, and Lord Beaconsfield's successor will no doubt say that he does not think these places worth figthing for, and that England can maintain her interests by seizing the island of Crete in the Mediterranean and that of Ormus in the Persian Gulf. Before the end of this century, in fact, we may expect to see the Russian power firmly established on both these seas, towards which a manifest destiny forces her to advance. The childish talk about governing and saving Turkey in Asia by means of English Residents without English troops to support them is too preposterous to be seriously listened to by Parliament; and Lord Beaconsfield seems to have said nothing about this notable part of his scheme. The only effectual way of opposing a really strong barrier to future Russian aggressions would be for England to re-establish the old frontier line of Roman fortresses from Alexandretta to Aleppo, the passage of the Euphrates, Diarbekir, Mardin, Nisibin, and Mosul on the Tigris, and also to place garrisons in Bagdad and Bussora. She would then have a chain of fortified posts resting at one end on the Mediterrianean and at the other on the Gulf, drawing supplies and reinforcements on either hand from England and India, and covering Syria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia; and behind this impenetrable wall she could make her new line of communication with India through Asiatic Turkey in perfect security. But for such a gigantic task she would require an army of perhaps 150,000 men, and where are the soldiers to come from, or the money to pay them with? No; such heroic conceptions are quite out of date, so let us be content with the island of Cyprus and the bombastic phrases of Lord Beaconsfield.

DEATH OF SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIER, KNIGHT, C. S. I.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Knight, C. S. I., which took place yesterday morning at six o'clock at his residence. The announcement will hardly occasion surprise, as it was well known that he had been a great sufferer for many years from a severe form of gout, which deprived him of all locomotion, and of nearly all power of manipulation. Five or six years ago the disease manifested itself in a vital part; and at intervals since, so critical were the attacks and so intense his sufferings that his medical advisers and many friends marvelled that his constitution held out so long, and that a life enduring such torture could exhibit such tenacity.

Though such a sufferer, and isolated in consequence from all society, he took the keenest interest not only in all our local affairs and movements, but in every question that concerned the progress and welfare of India. The prominent part he played until lately in the commercial and banking world is, of course, well known; and it appears only the other day that his name in that sphere was one to conjure with, the influence of which guided many in their enterprises or restrained them in their speculations.

If it were possible for his fame to be eclipsed as a great trader and potent financier, it would be by cataloguing his spontaneously lavish expenditure on various objects, by which the public welfare might be promoted and the condition of all classes benefited. A grand feature in the amazing outlay (amounting in the aggregate to upwards of £200,000) he thus made was its catholic character and the unhesitating readiness with which it was bestowed. The discrimination, too, which he exercised and the judgment he brought to bear upon every charitable and benevolent or other scheme which he either originated himself or aided at the suggestion of others, was a prominent characteristic of this truly remarkable man. Great as is the mark he made, and which will ever remain, in the world, we may unhesitatingly say that it would have been still greater but for the terrible affliction which withdrew him from the personal activities of life, and denied for so long his presence in the varied social and public gatherings which he was, by his intelligence, experience, and disposition, so well fitted to influence and adorn.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir died at the age of 67. As he was childless, he adopted, about four years ago, the grandson of his brother Heerjee.

During the past fortnight, Sir Cowasjee had been suffering from one of the severe paroxysms arising out of the disease mentioned; but his death was not immediately anticipated, and it took place suddenly yesterday morning, as we have stated.

The funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.

The following more detailed and elaborate account of Sir Cowasjee's career will no doubt be read with interest :—

The "venerable philanthropist"—as he was called at times—has paid the debt of nature and gone to his final rest. It was debt paid very unwillingly; for notwithstanding his agonizing ailments, which barred him from the ordinary pursuits of life, Sir Cowasjee carefully husbanded "life's taper at its close." This desire to cling to life arose from, and was consistent with, the innate nature of the man, which led him, under all circumstances, to hope and soar higher and higher in the estimation of his fellow-creatures and the approbation of his Sovereign; which, during his last few years, well nigh robbed his illness of its pangs of agony and made existence—even a lingering existence such as his—a source of pleasure and enjoyment to him at times; and which finally, despite the sneers of some and the ridicule of other interested persons, kept his spirit buoyant in its onward aspirations to a higher niche in the Temple of Fame. And nobody can deny that a worthy niche he has found in it. Full of years and honours, worthily spent and deservingly earned, has he passed from our midst. If it be true to say that

"Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of Time,"

then it is certainly true to say of the departed knight that, both in his public and private life, he has left behind him an example worthy the imitation of future generations of his countrymen.

Obliging and condescending in all the relations of life, he made singularly few enemies. In the days of his

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE TREATY.

LONDON, JULY 19, 5-30 P.M

Lord Beaconsfield, in the House of Lords, said that England would not have been justified in going to war against Russia for the sole object of restoring Kars and Batoum to Turkey, and that he wished to put an end to the constant fears of war which had disturbed Europe for so long from the Eastern Question remaining still open and unsettled. There is room, he said, in Asia for both Russia and England—but that room must be made firm and secure for England. The British Government would act with caution in its present policy with Turkey, and not without the Sultan's consent.

Lord Granville said, that by the Treaty Russia had gained all that she expected, but that the convention with Turkey was vague and franght with danger.

Lord Derby said, that he feared the Ministry had undertaken responsibilities for England, in relation to the administration of Turkey, which she could not fulfil. He further said, that he resigned his seat in the Cabinet because the proposal was made to seize Cyprus without the consent of the Porte.

Lord Salisbury rose and emphatically denied the truth of this statement, but Lord Derby in reply firmly insisted upon its absolute truthfulness.

The Earl of Northbrook said that the convention made with Turkey was needless for the defence of India. The real route to India was through Persia; and that by annexing Asiatic Turkey, our position in India would be weakened.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BERLIN TREATY IN THE LORDS.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, JULY 18.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Beaconsfield made his statement with reference to the policy followed by the Government at the Congress. His Lordship vindicated the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, which, he said, had restored to Turkey a large territory with a frontier capable of being defended.

As regards Bosnia, owing to the anarchy usually prevailing in that Province and the consequent overstrain on the Turkish resources, the care of it had been entrusted to Austria.

He defended the treatment of Greece, which had asked for the cession of Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete, and had been refused because the object of the Congress was to concentrate and condense the Turkish Empire and not to partition it.

His Lordship then said, that the wresting of Batoum and Kars from Russia would have entailed a war between that country and England, and that the object of such a war did not justify the step being taken. England took Cyprus instead of Syria and Egypt to avoid giving offence to France. The enormous English interests in the East must, he said, be defended. Government disliked incurring needless responsibility, but would shrink from the graver responsibility of handing to their successors a diminished and weakened Empire. There was room for both Russia and England in Asia, and the room we require, His Lordship said, must be secure.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS.

Mr. George Kellner has been appointed head of the Financial Department in the island of Cyprus.

Consols to-day closed at 95¼.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, JULY 19.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby declared that the reason he tendered his resignation as Foreign Minister was in consequence of a resolution taken by the Cabinet at the time to seize the Island of Cyprus and a position on the Syrian Coast by a secret expedition to be despatched from India whether the Porte assented to the arrangement or not.

Lord Salisbury rose on behalf of the Ministers and flatly denied the truth of Lord Derby's statement, upon which Lord Derby reaffirmed what he had said in reference to his resignation.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM MALTA.

Sir Garnet Wolseley with 7,000 troops sailed from Malta for Cyprus yesterday.

Six British Ironclad frigates and three gun vessels have been ordered to assemble at Cyprus.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Conservative journals of to-day approve of the statement made by Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords last night, though they say it was too apologetic.

THE AMERICAN HARVEST.

NEW YORK, JULY 18.

The American harvest prospects are favorable, and the crop is superior to that of June.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Manora, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

The same Company's Steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here the day before yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 18, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats limited demand.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5¼

The Manchester Market has been firm, but higher prices asked seriously check business.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 114½

Bar Silver ..... 52⅞ to ½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£8,300,000.... Inc.	£100,000
Bills Discounted ..	£18,900,000.... Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£22,300,000.... Dec.	£400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 34½ per cent.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 18TH, 10 A. M.

The barometer is now falling in Northern and rising in Southern India. Good rain has fallen at Poona and in Central India. Thirty-nine tenths were registered at Poona to-day, eighteen tenths at Indore, and fifteen at Neemuch. There appears to be stormy weather in the centre and east of the Bay of Bengal. The wind is strong and the sea very high at Diamond Island. The sea is rough at Cochin; wind diminishing at Colombo.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 19.

CAMWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S. W. 6 to 7; thermometer 82·1; barometer 29·754. Fall of rain 2 inches 96 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SSW. Fall of rain 5 inches 59 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong; thermometer 90; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SW. moderate; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 3 inches 48 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	48 1	51 34	50 50
July 18 Thursday	0 27	.....	.....
19 Friday	..... 0 6	0 32	
Total.....	48 29	52 40	50 82
Fall up to 19th July 1877.....	44 95	57 35	
" " 18th " "	47 69	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 9 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

NASSICK, 18th July.—There was a very heavy and copious fall of rain in Nassick on the 8th instant. The like has not been seen for the last 10 years.

GREAT STORM AT POONA.—The real burst of the monsoon took place at Poona on Wednesday night. We spoke of the intense heat of Wednesday as presaging a storm or a very heavy downpour of rain. The storm came in right earnest, and the lightning flashed and the thunder rolled for about three hours. Sometimes the lightening and the flash were almost simultaneous; then the storm seemed to be going off in another direction, when all at once a brilliant flash and then a tremendous peal startled us out of the sleep into which we were falling. The rain poured heavily from ten o'clock till long past midnight. Poona has got a thorough cleansing now, and there is a freshness in the air which is very pleasant.—*Deccan Herald.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	..1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits, 3 "	.....1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	.....1s. 8¼d.	"
France 3 "	.....214½	"

LAST evening the sky wore an extraordinary aspect, and we noticed the storm signal hoisted at the Dockyard. Later on heavy rain fell in Bombay.

A TELEGRAM dated Colombo, July 15, says that "there has been a great rain storm here, lasting from the 12th to the 14th, during which period over two feet of rain fell, of which nearly one-half fell yesterday. The culverts of the seaside railway have been washed away and the traffic is stopped."

OFFICIAL announcement is made, that the Indus Valley Railway trains are in future to run at night, instead of as hitherto during the day. The Lahore paper says, "This is a desirable change, though it will delay the Kurrachee mails for eight hours at Mooltan. We, however, are disposed to consider the care for human life a more sacred duty than even the early delivery of our journal; though when we recollect the remarks of our Allahabad contemporary regarding its own detention under similar circumstances in Lahore, we are somewhat amazed at our own magnanimity."

WE willingly give insertion and prominence to the following complaint, which reached us yesterday :

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

SIR,—The other day I had the occasion of sending some eatables by rail to Surat, but before the parcel reached its destination it was unpacked and the contents eaten away and packed as before. Is there no one to check the miscondnct of these railway people? Is there nobody to look after them? If it be so, it is very unsafe to send anything by rail. This complaint has gained ground on the public, and it would be no small favour if you were to give it a space in a corner of your paper.—Yours, &c. N. D.

It will no doubt surprise Mr. Duxbury to hear that he has under him such clever fellows as the writer of this amusing letter describes. To eat the contents of a basket and pack them as before is a marvellous feat.

THE report of a disastrous fire having broken out at Mandalay on the 4th instant was telegraphed by Reuter's agent to the press, which was supplemented by some details of the fearful destruction of property. Suffice to say, in a letter dated Mandalay, 1st July, and published in the *Rangoon Gazette* a few days after, disasters in that city by fire were anticipated in this month—the anticipation being based upon some traditional or religious belief prevailing among the people. The writer said, "Whenever the first day of the month commences with a Saturday, the Burmese put the month down for one in which fire will be the reigning element. The present month of Wahzoe began with a Saturday, and as the Burmese have it, we had a fire in the outskirts of the town, in which I am told an old man was burned to death." Four days after this was written, 4750 houses were reduced to dust and ashes by the "devouring element."

A COURT OF INQUIRY, composed of Colonel T. Boisragon, Colonel Dillon, and Major Twyning, is to investigate, on the 24th July, the loss of various stores reported missing from the Ferozepore Arsenal. Major C. Hunter, R. A., lately Commissary of Ordnance in this Arsenal, who went to England early this year to take up the appointment of Inspector of Stores in London, will return to India in October.

A large flight of locusts passed over Bangalore on Tuesday last from the direction of Toomkoor, and the natives are greatly excited by the unwonted visitation. During the past few days flights of locusts have also been seen near Kolar.

Two officers of the Madras army are at present awaiting Courts-Martial at Kamptee, viz., Major D. F. M. Lane, Staff Corps, and Captain Gahan, 31st N. I. Colonel Power, Deputy Judge Advocate, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has gone to Kamptee to conduct the judicial work, and has a similar duty to perform at three other General Courts-Martial up there before he can return.

THE *Statesman*—One of the most curious facts we have heard for a long time, was a complaint brought to us yesterday from Augurparah, a little village on the Barrackpore road, about three miles north of Cossipore. A colony of two or three hundred baboons took up their quarters in the village some six or eight months ago, and have made it almost uninhabitable. They are great brutes, we are told, four feet high, and as savage as wild beasts. They attack children and even full-grown women without fear, and have set up a reign of terror over the people, going in and out of their houses as they please, and "vittling free" upon the plantains, guavas, mangoes, and other fruit grown in their gardens. The people are afraid to shoot them, as the whole colony would attack them instantly. The police will not interfere, and the village is not merely ridden to death by these apes, but is in such a state of insecurity from budmashes, that the miserable villagers have sent a deputation to us, imploring us to represent their condition to the Government. The village is but eight miles from Calcutta upon the river, and if the statement about the 'baboons' is true, we should turn out a company of the Volunteers upon them. The strength and daring of the animals are declared to terrify the people, the brutes selecting girls and women as the special objects of their attacks.

THE *Madras Mail*—Mr. Seshagiri Rau, Deputy Collector, Mannargudi, Tanjore, has been "dismissed" from the public service. A notification to this effect is published in last night's *Gazette*, but, as usual, no mention is made of the offence of which he has been found guilty. The practice obtaining in the Army of publishing the charges brought against prisoners tried by Court Martial, together with the Court's sentence, and the remarks of the revising officer, is one that should be adopted in the Civil Department, not for the gratification of an idle curiosity, but for the sake of warning persons whose conduct may be equivocal. The dismissal of a native Deputy Collector interests his friends and associates, but outside that circle it fails to be instructive, as long as the cause of the dismissal is kept secret. The Revenue Register probably contains a record of the case for the information of the higher Revenue officers, but they need no such warning; whereas the natives of and under the Deputy Collector's grade should be all the better for finding in the Fort St. George and District *Gazettes* a succinct statement of their countryman's misconduct.

THE *Englishman*—Thoroughly worthy of the dark ages, or of the worst developments of trade unionism, was the motion made by Dr. Partridge in the Senate of the Calcutta University on Saturday, to remove a brother professional and a graduate of the University from the Faculty of Medicine, simply because he had adopted a different theory of therapeutics to that entertained by the bulk of the profession. A degree in medicine is conferred for the possession of certain knowledge, not for belief in any particular dogma, still less can it be held to foreclose the field of research to those who hold it. Dr. Patridge might as well have proposed, and to be consistent should still propose, that candidates for degrees should be required to subscribe to certain articles of faith, declare their everlasting abhorrence of the pernicious doctrine of Hahnemann and every other form of heterodoxy, and pledge themselves to treat their patients by the rule of contraries alone. We trust that the Syndicate to whom the motion has been referred will show that they have more respect for the Medical Profession, than the Medical Profession, as represented by Dr. Partridge, have for themselves, and refuse to endorse the view that they are a guild of craftsmen bound to follow certain formulas of thought and practice laid down by the majority. Father Lafont deserves credit for the manly way in which he stood up for freedom of thought. We entertain the highest respect for the medical profession, among the members of which we have found a large proportion of our best and best beloved friends, and which we believe to stand before all other professions for breadth of view and real charity; but no one with the true spirit of science in him can sympathise with the feelings indicated by Dr. Partridge's motion.

IT it is a well-known fact that India produces scores of drugs, which have been used with more or less success from time immemorial both by European and Native practitioners, but which have not as yet found their way into England. There is, unfortunately, always considerable hesitation about trying any remedy that is new, even when it has been approved by trustworthy observers, and its introducer often meets with anything but encouragement. A remedy of this nature, reports the *Medical Examiner*, has just been brought before the notice of the profession, and if the account given of it can be accepted as perfectly reliable, the medicine is one which certainly deserves a further trial. The drug in question is the oil obtained from the seeds of the *Ohaulmoogra odorata*, a tree indigenous to, and growing abundantly in, the Sylhet district. The seeds are employed extensively by the natives of India for the cure of cutaneous disorders; they yield by expression a bland fixed oil, with a peculiar and slightly unpleasant taste and smell. This oil appears to have been long known to and prized by the natives in the treatment of leprosy, and its valuable properties are well known to the fakirs travelling about the country. Dr. Mouat, of the Indian Medical Service, has made a trial of the oil for inveterate cases of scrofula, secondary syphilis in broken-down constitutions, and leprosy, and the effect in all of these morbid conditions was most marked and satisfactory. One difficulty which has hitherto prevented the spread of the remedy is the persistent adulteration of the oil; but, by various tests devised by Dr. Dymock, its purity can now be ascertained, and there is no difficulty in obtaining it free from adulteration. The dose is very small—five or six minims to commence with.

THE *Daily News*—In the absence of the Channel Fleet and Admiral Lord John Hay in the Mediterranean, where it has acted as convoy to the detachment of Indian troops landed at Malta, the Admiralty has called into being a Particular Service Squadron to take its place. The squadron, although a very formidable one as regards its numerical strength, is only fit for home defence, for a large proportion of the vessels are turret-ships which could not be trusted to go far out to sea. Admiral Sir Cooper Key commands the squadron, and his flagship is one of the finest in the fleet, the Hercules; the other flagship is the Warrior, carrying Rear Admiral Boys, second in command; and altogether there are thirteen ironclads and three unarmoured ships attached to the squadron. They form what is termed the First-class Reserve, and include, besides the flagships we have mentioned, the Lord Warden, the Hector, the Valiant, the Resistance, and the Penelope, broadside ironclads. A fine unarmoured frigate, the Boadicea, is also one of Admiral Key's force, and a sister ship, the Euryalus, has just left Chatham to join the command also. Six turret-ships and a despatch vessel complete the force, the Glatton, the Prince Albert, the Gorgon, the Hecate, the Hydra, and the Lively, all of which are at this moment at Portland, where they are to be exercised, in manœuvring and gunnery practice. But these turret-ships, however useful they may be as floating batteries for harbour and coast defence, cannot safely be sent to sea by reason of their low freeboard; and the consequence is that when Admiral Key leaves these shores and proceeds for a cruise in the North Sea, it will be necessary to divide the force into two portions, and let the turret-ships remain at home. Rear Admiral Boys will then take command of this section, while the ocean-going craft will be under the personal orders of the Admiral. The Thunderer, which is at Portland, is not to make one of the Particular Squadron, but remains at this moment unattached to any command, while for the present the idea of sending a fleet into the Baltic seems to have been abandoned. There are several new vessels almost ready for commission; to wit, the Belleisle, Nelson, Northampton, and Dreadnought, but their armament will not be hastily proceeded with, unless they are wanted for immediate service.

UNDER the title of "The Solution of the Eastern Question" an anonymous pamphlet has just been published in Paris, which is said to express the views of a large and influential portion of the subjects of the Porte. The writer, whose remarks have all a bearing on the Congress now sitting at Berlin, laments the waste of blood which might have been spared if England, acting on twenty-five years experience, had even made an appearance of uniting with Russia to impose upon the Porte necessary reforms. The writer, however, has no hope for the future of Turkey if it continues to be ruled by Mohammedans. His views are contained in the following extract :—"The application of the system of provincial autonomies inaugurated in Turkey in Europe, or the dismemberment of the Empire, is the only alternative by the henceforth asserted predominance of Russian influence in the East. For to abandon to herself a Turkey exhausted and powerless for self-organization will be simply to deliver her to anarchy and to make her an easy prey to Russia. The only rampart which the West can equitably oppose to Russian domination on the side of Armenia, and in Europe to the too great expansion of the Solav element, is the organization of all the living strength of the country, the creation of autonomies composed, as far as possible, of homogeneous elements, with a view to accelerate the grouping of different indigenous races. The Greeks in Europe, the Armenians and Arabs in Asia, will furnish already important centres which, freed from Turkish domination and placed under the protection and collective guarantee of Europe, will soon form vast agglomerations endowed with true vitality, and of which the point of support (*point d' appui*) will be in Europe. The creation of these autonomies, which will depend no further on Constantinople than to receive from them the investiture of their chiefs, and to pay tribute, will not conflict with the unity of the Empire. The Mohammedans, delivered from an impotent and oppressive oligarchy, will enjoy at least under the new régime, together with their Christian compatriots, the benefits of an organization conformable to the principles which rule the States of Europe, and susceptible of amelioration and progress."

A CURIOUS fancy struck the Duke of Cambridge when he was about to leave Malta. He expressed a wish to be photographed with his staff and an escort of Native Cavalry about him.

The Vatican has instructed the Neapolitan bishops to take immediate steps for obtaining the Royal exequatur, and therewith the revenues and palaces of their dioceses. Hitherto these bishops were sustained in ignoring the exequatur by monthly subventions of 500 or 700 francs from the Vatican, but this great falling off of Peter's pence prescribes the most rigid economy, and hence the injunction to the bishops.

ENGLISH CRICKETING.

THE Australian eleven met the County of Middlesex at Lord's on the 21st June, when the Colonials were victorious by 98 runs. They took first innings and made a total of 165, Mr. D. Gregory 42, Mr. G. Bailey 39, Mr. J. Blackham 20 (not out), Mr. T. Garrett 19, and Mr. F. Allan, being the highest scorers. The first innings of Middlesex realized 122 runs, of which Mr. A. J. Webbe made 50, Mr. I. D. Walker 24, and the Hon. A. Lyttleton 25. In their 2nd innings the Australians more than once collared the county bowling, and their total reached 240, to which the principal contributors were Mr. F. Spofforth 56, Mr. D. Gregory 42, Mr. T. Garrett 34, Mr. G. Bailey 32, Mr. J. Blackham 21 (not out), and C. Bannerman 23. Middlesex now wanted 284 runs to win the match, and affairs had a very gloomy look when five of their wickets were down for 14 only. With the partnership of Mr. I. D. Walker and the Hon. E. Lyttleton, however, prospects brightened considerably, runs came fast, and at the fall of the 6th wicket 72 runs were put on. Mr. H. R. Webbe took Mr. Walker's place, and again the hitting became very rapid, so that when Mr. Webbe was bowled, the score showed 168 runs, he having made 17 out of the 69 runs put on since the fall of the last wicket. The remaining wickets fell for an addition of 37 runs to the total. The Hon. E. Lyttleton was at last caught at slip, having made 113 in the most brilliant style. He had made 100 runs in the short space of one hour and ten minutes. Surrey has beaten Gloucestershire by sixteen runs, a result due largely to the good bowling of the Surrey men, Johnson and Barratt, in the 2nd innings.

Cambridge University played their usual match at Lord's against the M. C. C., and won by 106 runs. The University's total in the 1st innings was 133, the Hon. H. Lyttleton 45, Hon. E. Lyttleton 28, Mr. P. Morton (not out) 15, Mr. D. Q. Steel 11, and Mr. F. Kingston 11, being the highest scorers. The M. C. C.'s total only realized 80, Mr. Hadow 26, Mr. Hargreaves 24, and Mr. F. Penn 13, making the largest scores. Mr. A. G. Steel's analysis showed 28 overs, 17 maidens, 34 runs, 7 wickets. The Cambridge eleven put together 173 in their 2nd innings. Mr. A. P. Lucas was credited with 34, the Hon. E. Lyttleton 46, Mr. D. Q. Steel 34, Hon. A. Lyttleton 21, and Mr. P. Morton 10. The M. C. C. made a better stand at their 2nd attempt and reached 120. Mr. A. G. Steel again had an excellent analysis, 29·3 overs, 13 maidens, 46 runs, 7 wickets. Messrs Morton, Ford and Lucas were the other bowlers tried. Cambridge are favourites for the Inter-University match and they are undoubtedly strong. The Hons. E. and A. Lyttleton and Mr. Lucas having shown good form all the season, while the Messrs. Steel, Whitfield, Bligh Jarvis and Kingston are always likely to prove troublesome.

Oxford Univerity also played an M.C.C. eleven consisting nearly all the same members as had been defeated by Cambridge. The University made 276 in their 1st innings, of which Mr. A. J. Webbe claimed 118 by some very fine play, Mr. H. R. Webbe 47, Mr. R. Knight 36 (not out), Mr. A. Heath 12, Mr. A. Green 14, and Mr. A. Evans 10. The M. C. C. had made 45 for 2 wickets when the stumps were drawn.

Gloucestershire had defeated Sussex in one innings with 67 runs to spare, the scores being Gloucestershire 231 (G. F. Grace 71, E. M. Grace 54, W. R. Gilbert, 54), Sussex 93 and 71.

Lancashire has been defeated by Derbyshire in an innings and 33 runs to spare; the scores being Lancashire 112 and 105; Derby, 250 (Mr. R. P. Smith 50, W. Rigley 69, T. Foster 44, Hickton 26.)

Yorkshire has gained a great victory over Notts. The northern county's 1st innings realizing 419 runs, of which Ulyett 94, Bates 102, Emmett 79, were the largest contributors, Notts put together 278 (Selby 107, and Flowers 55), and 74, Flowers making 33.

The Australians played a twenty-two at Birmingham and district, but the game was drawn. The Australians made in their 1st innings 105, and 2nd innings 116 for 6 wickets: the twenty-two scored 123. The next day they played an eighteen of Hunslet and district at Leeds, and in their 1st innings made 175 for 9 wickets; C. Bannerman 52, Mr. Gregory 31, Mr. Garratt 27, Mr. Allan (not out) 18.

The eleven of Oxford and Cambridge, which met at Lord's on the 1st inst. were announced to be as follows :—

Oxford: A. H. Evans, A. D. Greene, A. H. Heath, E. T. Hirst, R. L. Knight, G. S. Marriott, A. Pearson, J. H. Savory, A. H. Trevor, A. J. Webbe, and H. R. Webbe.

Cambridge: Hon. J. Bligh, A. F. Ford, L. K. Jarvis, F. W. Kingston, A. P. Lucas, Hon. A. Lyttleton, Hon. E. Lyttleton, P. H. Morton, A. G. Steel, D. Q. Steel, H. Whitfield.

BOMBAY.

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.—On Saturday and Wednesday last this piece was played by the members of the Parsee Elphinstone Club with still greater success than on any previous occasion. The amateurs repeat the play to-night, producing also a "Shadow Pantomime," when there will be no doubt a large gathering in the Elphinstone Theatre.

GAMBLERS.—Goolam Hoosein Sulliman and four other Mahomedans were yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. W. Webb of being found gaming in a public place. They were each fined Rs. 10, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE SCALES.—Yesterday, a Hindoo shopkeeper, named Lanna Kharim, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession, without a satisfactory excuse, a false pair of scales for weighing, he being a retail dealer.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Portuguese, named Isaac Fernandes, residing near Dhobie Talao, on Thursday afternoon inflicted on himself a severe cut with a knife across his throat, while in a state of mental derangement. He was removed at once to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he is now lying in a precarious state.

ROBBERY OF THE OODEYPORE TREASURE CHEST.—The treasury of the Rana of Oodeypore was lately plundered on its way from Ahmedabad to Oodeypore by a gang of fifty men. Some armed men were in charge of the treasury, but they were overpowered, and the robbers carried off as much as they liked. On the same road a merchant was plundered of Rs. 7,000.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDAPORE.—We are sorry to learn that famine is sore in this talooka, and that there are many people without the means of subsistence. A relief shed capable of accommodating 1,200 persons has been made, and chuppers have been sent to Indapore by the Municipal Committee of Poona. The expense of the Relief Camp at Indapore is to be defrayed by the Relief Fund.—*Id.*

A WARNING TO DISHONEST SERVANTS.—A case which must be of some interest to almost every one, came on for hearing before Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, on Thursday, in which a Goanese servant was charged by his master with having cheated him in his bazaar expenses. It would appear that the accused was entrusted with Rs. 2 for bazaar expenses and purchased articles of the value of Rs. 1-7-6. The mutton not being good, his master accompanied him to the butcher's, when it was discovered that the accused paid seven pice for a pound of mutton for which he charged two annas. His master's suspicions were roused, and they next went to the fruit and vegetable dealers, and likewise found that he was overcharged, the loss amounting to a few annas; but to crown the systematic chicanery practised by the accused, he, the accused, misappropriated the balance of annas eight and plus six, imbibing very freely, and with the remainder *manchalome* imagining he sold his master to deduct the amount out of his pay. The charges preferred were brought home to the accused, who subsequently admitted his guilt. Major Trueman made an example of this Goanese cook, by sentencing him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of three months.—*Id.*

WE are glad to learn that the British India Steam Navigation Company are prepared to float with the times, that is to say, to accelerate communication by their steamers between Kurrachee and London. We publish a copy of a letter addressed by the Agents in London of the British I. S. N. Company to a firm in the city of London engaged in business with Kurrachee. The letter is dated 17th June 1878, and is as follows :—"Dear Sirs,—We have the pleasure to inform you that commencing next month, this Company's line of steamers to Algiers, Jeddah, Aden, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf, will sail every fortnight, instead of monthly, as heretofore, and it is intended to accelerate the service by shortening the voyage ten days. Amended time tables are in course of preparation and will be issued shortly." This announcement will be received with much satisfaction, and now that the Government as at home intends to split the contracts for the mails to India and the East the enterprising B. I. S. N. Company will doubtless put in tenders for a weekly direct route to Aden.—*Beacon.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Fullland Road Hall, Byculla 7-30 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Sunday; 6 p. m. Joan Lane, Fort and Masagon on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. KHIVA, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev J C Downey

Mr Williams.

FOR VENICE.

Mr A E Hammond
Mr A C McKean

Mr H R Skinner
Mr J F Abick.

CRICKET.

THE "Colts" and "Veterans" of the Gymkhana play their first match to-day, which begins at 12 noon punctually. The following are the sides :—

Colts.	*Veterans.*
Stopford.	Moore.
Cooke-Collis.	Young.
Gray.	Cameron.
Stewart.	Tennent.
Macrae.	Baker.
Arthur.	Lang.
French.	Maxwell.
Carnac.	Belfour.
Mull.	Chalmers.
Hensley.	Campbell.
Harrison.	Forrest.
Seddon.	Byrne.
Raynor.	Jones.

POLO.

THE first of a series of matches has been arranged for Monday next, and will be played on the parade ground in front of the Gymkhana between the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent and the Bombay Gymkhana. The following is a list of the players :—

3RD CAVALRY HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Lieut. C. E. Gubbins (Captain), Resider Mahomed Ali Beg, Jemadar Mahomed Ismail Khan, Jemadar Hussendeen Khan, Duffadar Mirab Alli Khan. Mr. J. L. Symons (umpire).

Colors, blue and white.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. G. K. Remington (Captain), Mr. A. Craigie, Mr. J. H. Crawley-Bovey, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. E. L. Barton, Mr. C. Young (umpire).

Colors, black and gold.

Play will commence punctually at 5-30 p. m.

A tent will be pitched for members of the Gymkhana and their friends.

There seems some reason to fear that the Umballa race meeting may degenerate this year into a mere fiasco. The want of disagreement among the stewards on the subject of the prospectus. This would be an unfortunate result, considering that a new grand-stand has been built at considerable expense and the steeplechase course improved, so that it is now about the best in India.

The Sessions Court at Kishnaghur is sitting to try Baree Sepoyal's case. The defendant was accused of changing the figures of some cheques. It is supposed that the figure "4" was in each case added to the cheques after they were signed by the Collector. The case was tried by a special jury, consisting of five gentlemen. The depositions has been taken of three witnesses only on the part of the prosecution—viz., Mr. Stevens, the Collector, Baboo Dwarkanath Sarkar, District Engineer, and Bapoo Anandachandra Sarkar, Accountant to the Collectorate. They were cross-examined by Mr. Gasper, barrister-at-law, counsel for the defendant. Several witnesses have yet to be examined. The Court was crowded to suffocation, as the case has attracted considerable interest throughout the town. It is conjectured that it will occupy almost the whole week. When the trial has been closed, and judgment passed, the defendant will be taken up on fresh charges. It is impossible to judge, indeed, how long this almost fabulous case will occupy the attention of the Court. There are alleged defalcations to the extent of some lakhs of rupees, of losses, supposed to have been abstracted by a petty clerk on the receipt of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 per mensem, has excited much curiousity even among the European residents of the town.

Re FERDINAND SCHILLER & others.—The insolvents, Ferdinand Schiller, Edward Charles VanOutsem, and Hon Strothers, were described as lately carrying on business in co-partnership at Clive Street, Calcutta, as merchants and agents, under the firm and style of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co. Debts due by the insolvent firm, Rs. 92,66,603-11; ditto by F. Schiller, Rs. 2,15,223-4; ditto by E. C. VanOutsem, Rs. 61,188-6-2; ditto by A. B. Strothers, Rs. 3,002-12-8; good choses in action of the firm, Rs. 136,827-10-9; interest in land of F. Schiller (value not mentioned); property in public securities of ditto (the largest of losses, supposed to have been abstracted by a petty clerk on the receipt of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 per mensem, has excited much curiousity even among the European residents of the town—present of no value); good choses in action of ditto, Rs. 3,839-6-9; property in public securities of A. B. Strothers, Rs. 8,300; debts owing to the insolvent firm, Rs. 85,79,759-9-9; ditto by F. Schiller, Rs. 17,243-1-4; ditto by E. C. VanOutsem, Rs. 58,000; ditto to A. B. Strothers, Rs. 13,200; excepted articles of F. Schiller, Rs. 300; ditto of E. C. VanOutsem, Rs. 300; ditto of A. B. Strothers, Rs. 300. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Phillips, instructed by Mr. Carnabuc, now applied for the insolvents' personal discharge and in doing so, it was explained that the insolvents had been forced into the Court simply by losses in business, caused by a sudden fall in the rice and freight market. The insolvents were sworn and discharged.

DUTY ON OPIUM.

THE following notification was issued yesterday afternoon in a *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary :—

"Under Rule 46 of the Rules under the Opium Act, 1878, published at pages 237-249 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 30th March 1878, it is hereby notified for general information, by order of the Governor in Council, that on and after the 1st August next and until further intimation, opium will be issued from all Government Depots in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, at the fixed rate of Rs. 925 per half chest of 70 lbs. avoirdupois, and Rs. 13-3-6 per lb. avoirdupois for fractional parts of half chests."

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

TRIAL OF MR. BEDFORD AT SHOLAPORE.

THE remainder of the evidence taken in this case taken on Saturday and Monday, was not of much importance, consisting chiefly of proof of the entries in the native prisoner's books.

On Tuesday, the Judge examined the prisoners, and then Mr. Branson summed up the case for the prosecution to the Assessors, Mr. Gill having declined to call, evidence for the defence.

Mr. Branson said as the accused had declined to call witnesses in their defence, it now became his duty to sum up the evidence for the prosecution, which duty he trusted he should discharge with the impartiality which he thought should characterise the last address of the Crown upon the evidence in a criminal case. It was no part of his duty to press unfairly against any one of the accused, but he thought it was part of his duty to warn the assessors to examine carefully the evidence as a whole, not to allow themselves to be lead away by prejudice from really bringing their minds to bear upon the evidence. After episodes similar to those which had occurred in this case with reference to the evidence of Balcrishna and Hunmunta there was a very natural inclination on the part of those who had to decide upon the evidence to say "well, here are two of the principal witnesses for the prosecution have turned round; clearly upon their own showing they are liars; therefore it is impossible to convict." It was very natural that when an incident like that occurred the mind of the court should be inclined to say, "Oh! let's have done with it! it's a no use going into that question whether either of their statements is true, and if so, which of them it is." It was very natural that the court should not take the trouble really to inquire into the case after episodes of that kind had occurred. But he thought he should be able to show to the court that it was their duty carefully to weigh every incident in the case, and he would ask the assessors at the outset to banish from their minds all the prejudice, to foster which every effort had been made on the defence. Some of the expedients—he was going to call them dodges—which had been resorted to, would not, he thought, if they carried their minds back over the days that the trial had lasted commend themselves to their good opinion. But let that pass. He only asked them to carefully consider the whole of the evidence; to follow him through the attempt he was about to make to put the evidence before them, and then say whether or not, on a fair examination of the evidence, the offence was not brought home to some, at any rate, of the accused. The court must not allow itself to run away with the idea that Balcrishna and Hunmunta had been tutored, simply because they said so. That was a point on which he thought the assessors' own sense of fairness would induce them to agree with him. He thought before they decided that those two witnesses had been tutored, they ought to have before them evidence which would, were the police themselves before the court on a charge of subornation to perjury, satisfy them that they were guilty of that offence. It would not be fair for them to come to the conclusion that the evidence of Balcrishna and Hunmunta, as given before the magistrate, was an entire police concoction unless they had evidence before them of that clear and decided character. They must bear in mind that the police were just as much entitled to protection at their hands, and to a fair and impartial consideration of the evidence, as the accused were; and he submitted that unless they were satisfied the evidence was of such a nature that were the police before them on the charge of subornation to perjury they would convict them, they must accept Balcrishna's and Hunmunta's original statements. There was no middle course for them to follow. Either their statements in that court were false, or they were true, and if they were false there was only one conclusion to arrive at upon the part of the court disbelieved their story of tuition by the police, then the effect of those two witnesses turning round, so far from weakening the case for the prosecution, strengthened it with tenfold force as against the prisoners. And for this reason, if their statements there were untrue should they alter their original statements, which in that case were true? In the interest of whom? Of the prosecution? Certainly not. Who were the only persons interested in witnesses for the prosecution turning round? Why, the defendants. And the two witnesses who had turned round in this case were, Balcrishna, a co-inmate of the jail with Mr. Bedford, and Hunmunta, an old servant—and up to the present moment in the service—of the accused Rowjee Detty, and access to them was perfectly possible. He would ask them to consider the probabilities with reference to the suggestions that had been made over and over again in cross-examination and in the interlocutary addresses with which Mr. Gill had favoured the court, and to the evidence of Balcrishna and Hunmunta, and to say whether there was any truth in the suggestion that tuition had been brought to bear, and that the whole case was a base fraud from beginning to end on the part of everybody concerned with the prosecution against three innocent men. Such frauds were not entered into without some animosity being shown, and where was the evidence of animosity on the part of any witness against the accused in this case. There was no evidence of animosity on To

were sold, by public auction at the railway station. In conclusion, I have only to state my entire concurrence in the opinions of the assessors who have during all the weary length of this trial listened with patience and intelligence to the mass of evidence, and have thereby rendered material assistance to the court.

The court, therefore, concurring with the assessors, finds that the accused are not guilty of the offences specified in the charge, and directs that they be discharged.

(Signed) A. D. POLLEN,
July 17. Joint Sessions Judge.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 10th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—Rain at Kotri on 5th 46 cents. River on 8th 26 feet 10 inches, last year on same date 14 feet 1 inch; freshet in Gaj on 25th. Cultivation commenced. Small-pox, Tatta. Locusts again damaged crops in 2 talukas. Severe dust-storm in Kurrachee on 6th.

Shikarpur.—River on 8th 14 feet 5, same date last year 24 feet 1. Weather very sultry; slight shower of rain on morning of 8th. Shikarpur town 24 fresh cases of small-pox, 5 deaths; Nasirabad taluka 1 death. Cattle-disease in 2 talukas.

Hyderabad.—River 17 inches higher yesterday than on same date last year. Locusts still about. Rain on 6th pretty general, varying from ·13 to 1·40.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Great heat; nights sultry; 11 cases of heat apoplexy in Jacobabad. Kharif sowings progressing. Water-supply in Begari good, Nurwah scarce.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 4·94; total 7·23; fall general. Sowing operations going on. Public health good.

Panch Mahals.—Moderate but good soaking rain throughout district. Sowing partly commenced. Forty-three deaths from cholera.

Kaira.—Rain 3¼ inches; total fall from 1st June nearly 11 inches. Ryots very busy. Cholera disappearing.

Broach.—Rain 5·3; total 11·53. Weather continues showery; sowing operations progressing. Cholera cases 10, 3 fatal; in district 76, 31 fatal.

Surat.—Rain 4·78; total ·1770. Cholera, in city 5 deaths; Ghorasi 8 cases, 3 deaths; Jalapur 4 cases, 1 death. Rain abundant in southern talukas; good in others; more to-day rather desirable for sowing operations, which have commenced.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout Collectorate, maximum 5 inches 49 cents, minimum 15 cents. Towns of Amalner and Chopra were flooded owing to heavy rains; 27 houses destroyed at Chopra; total rain at Dhulia 10 inches. 14 cent. Cholera in 6 talukas.

Nasik.—Partial showers only; prospects goods in 6 talukas, middling in 4, very bad in Niphar and Sinnar. Health good. Prices no higher; all depends on good rain within a week.

Tanna.—Rain 18·48; total 46·22. Kharif sowing nearly completed. Cholera in 5 talukas. Excessive rain in Salsette.

Colaba.—(Report for week ending 8th instant).—Rain at Alibag 26·79; total 56·92. Sowing operations completed. Cholera in 4 talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 2nd instant).—Rain 22·31; total 38·43; fall general. Sowing operations almost completed. Seventeen deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.

Poona.—Rain in Mawal 6·48; Junar 1·73, Khed 2·05, Shirsthad 1·09, Poona 1·40; slight showers in remaining talukas. Cholera, deaths in city 39; in district 135. Nagli and rice plants thriving in Mawal; sowing in progress in other talukas. Fever prevalent in Collectorate.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·90; Shegaon 5·27; fall almost general. Kharif sowing progressing, except in Karjat and some villages of northern talukas. Cholera, deaths 52.

Sholapur.—Rain 3·99; total 8·82. Cholera cases 209, deaths 111. Sowing commenced in 6 talukas.

Satara.—Rain 2·07; total 7·53; wanted in 4 talukas. Sowing operations progressing. Cholera, deaths 432.

Kaladgi.—Rain ·89, Shindgi ·70, Badami 1·72; since yesterday change in weather at Kaladgi; hopes to be general, Badami. Kharif crops where sown in good condition.

Belgaum.—Rain 3·28; total 15·50; Bidi 5·15, Sampgaon 2·24, Chikodi ·33, Parasgad ·58, Gokak ·29. Kharif sowing delayed where more rain was wanted; rice crops thriving. Cholera deaths 2.

Dharwar.—Rain 1·44; fall general but insufficient for rice crops and sowing of jowari in some places. Locusts in three talukas. Fever in 10 talukas, cholera in 6.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 7·77. Rice transplanting on coast.

Rajpur.—Rain 2·29; total 7·10. Sowing progressing. Health good; cholera decreasing.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3·08, total 3·73. Cholera 1 case fatal; Jhalawar Prant 95 cases, 52 fatal. Sowing continues.

Baroda.—Rain 8·64; total 11·02. Sowing operations commenced. Four deaths from cholera.

General Remarks.—River still very high in Sind. Good steady rain general over Gujarat, Konkan, Kanara, and Khandesh; fair rain in all Deccan and Southern Maratha Districts, except Ahmednagar, parts of Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum. Cholera prevalent in Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Tanna.

MORTALITY IN UPPER SIND.

The intense heat prevailing at Shikarpoor has led to abnormal mortality from heat apoplexy and sunstroke. On the 2nd and 3rd instant when the calenture was at its maximum, there died no less than eighteen persons. Our correspondent mentions an instance from his own observation shewing the appalling suddenness of the visitations. He saw a native neighbour perfectly well in the morning, heard of his being so also about noon, and by sunset the man was a corpse! And so was it in the majority of fatal cases that happened. Of fever, resulting from the intense heat, hardly could count be taken, and the people were getting utterly demoralized with the dread of cholera or other epidemic supervening—so much so that a caution was "tomtommed" warning no one to be out of doors between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., unless provided with umbrellas or an adequate protection for the head. The oldest residents do not remember such an awful season for heat. But on the 5th this state of fear was terminated by a merciful downpour of rain which came down heavily all the night of the 4th and 5th, and completely changed the condition of the atmosphere to a delightful coolness, and the weather remained cloudy with promise of a further fall when our friend wrote on the 6th. He says—"had this not occurred I believe we had every reason to fear the breaking out of cholera or some other epidemic in the town. From Jacobabad we have a story of the heat and the consequent mortality there that might be put into almost the same words as we have used regarding Shikarpoor. The period of intense heat appears to have been the same, and with a similar amount of mortality. The rainfall appears to have providentially extended there also and terminated this awful state of affairs.—*Civil and Military Gazette (Sind issue.)*

STRANGE CONDUCT OF ANOTHER BELOOCH SOLDIER AT HYDRABAD.

On Saturday the 13th instant, at a quarter-past 5 a.m., one of the sepoys of the 1st Belooch Regiment fully accoutred himself as for parade, but, instead of proceeding there, went in the opposite direction to that in which the inspection had been ordered, towards the Commissariat Bullock lines. Seeing something unusual about his manner and the direction he was going, he was challenged by the guard at the hospital, but answered either incoherently or not intelligibly, his thoughts being apparently elsewhere. This caused the officer of the guard to become suspicious, and he at once sent off a message to the commanding officer, Colonel Davis, who issued decisive orders, and went personally to see them carried out. The man, whose name is Mahomed, was immediately pursued by Lieutenants Sinclair and Mackenzie, accompanied by the Subedar of the company and a guard, and they came up with him near the European hospital. The Havildar then approached and called to him to surrender, but was answered by two shots, one at himself, and one at the sepoy with him, neither of which, fortunately, took effect. Private Mahomed then, without even turning to see what the effect had been, deliberately proceeded towards the Bullock lines, and halted at a low wall, which he climbed. On his making a stand, Mr. Sinclair who had followed closely with the party, watching his movements, called upon him to surrender, threatening to shoot him if he did not. Mahomed in answer presented his own piece, seeing which Mr. Sinclair fired in his direction, but without any intention of hitting him. The man now became intimidated, and deliberately unloading his rifle, stood still, whereupon Subedar Jemal Khan went up and made him a prisoner. No motive whatever can be assigned for this extraordinary occurrence. Mahomed is a young sepoy, aged about 21, who has been only some eighteen months in the service, and has always borne an excellent character. It is said that it not unfrequently occurs that young soldiers take a distaste to the earlier stage of a military life, and do something to get away from it. Possibly it may have been so in this instance, or some sudden attack of insanity, of a more or less partial character, may have been brought on by the heat. Be this as it may, it is fortunate that this did not occur in the night, or there might have been a more fatal story to record. Colonel Davis, the commanding officer, deserves great praise for the excellent arrangements he has made, and for the foresight by which he has established a perfect system of control, that no sepoy in the lines can effect ingress or egress unobserved, thus preventing all chance of a repetition of the late tragedy. Of course this could not prevent an occurrence like this, when the man accoutred himself in the usual manner for the inspection parade to which he was ordered. It was only his strange conduct that attracted attention. We imagine from the failure of the two shots, that it must have been *blank* cartridge the man used, but this is only our own surmise.—*Id.*

Referring to Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'Johnson,' the first of the series of 'English Men of Letters,' edited by Mr. John Morley, a Scotch correspondent writes:—"There is an amusing misquotation on page 83; of Boswell it is said—probably with too much truth—that he 'would have made an excellent fourth when "Willie brewed a peck of malt, and Rab and Allan came to see."' I have no objection to Burns being translated into English (but why do it imperfectly, and not substitute Robert for 'Rab?'), but the word italicised is marvellously out of place. 'See' should be *prez* (i. e., taste, or prove the quality of by tasting.) To a Scotchman, the idea that the particular Rab and Allan referred to should have simply visited Willie to look at his malt liquor suggests an amount of self-denial comic in the extreme."

Sermons.—Why is it that *nolens volens* we are, in these days of education and freedom of opinion, obliged—if we go to Church—to listen to sermons? Why are they still maintained as a necessary adjunct to the prayer book service? For every preacher in any way worth listening to, is it exaggeration to say that we are addressed by fifty whose discourses are a mere pitiful waste of time? Sermons, we all know, were instituted in days of universal ignorance, for the advice and instruction of an illiterate people, and yet the quaint custom obtains to this day. Can anything be more melancholy than to see a youthful "priest," not long ordained, mount the pulpit—much against his own inclination no doubt—and occupy twenty minutes in reading his painfully feeble ideas to an enlightened congregation? Experience and practice do not appear to benefit nineteen-twentieths of the cloth, further than that they lose their nervousness, and that keen sense of perception which is necessary for men to detect their own incapacity. To the lower orders in England, especially in the rural districts, sermons, we know, are very dear; the veriest string of platitudes being called a "beautiful discourse"; an old woman—for instance—living in the country parish of a friend of mine (whom he described, by the way, as one of the worst characters in those parts) observed to him on one occasion, "O! Sir, I feels so glad when them botherin' prayers is over, and your sermon comes,—we hungry sinners crave for food!" But here in India, in a climate which is scarcely generative of patience, with a creaking punkah, perhaps, an irrepressible fly or "prickly heat" annoying you, sitting through the average sermon of the period is simply a cruel penance. Being a friend of the parson's and known by, and knowing everyone in the church, you cannot, without infringing the laws of good taste, take up your hat and walk boldly out, as so many now do in England; you might as well get up in the middle of a dinner-party and call your carriage; emancipation must come from our past selves, who might easily ordain that the service should end with the church prayers. Stopping for the sermon could be made optional, and a pause of five minutes would allow those who desired to withdraw to do so quietly. I can safely say that if a change like this were inaugurated at our cathedral, the fashionable promenade along the beach would be less frequented on Sabbath evenings, and boating parties on the Adyar might be deferred until after evensong.—*Madras Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

THE BANGALORE RACES.

(*By Telegraph to "Madras Times."*)

The Races opened at four o'clock this afternoon, the 16th. The weather was fine, and the attendance pretty good. There were only two exciting races. The following are the results of the evening's racing :—

Bangalore Cup.
Walk Over.

Galloway Purse.
Judge Advocate..... 1

Trial Stakes.
Joan of Arc..... 1
Novelist 2

Maharajah's Cup.
Ruby..... 1
Dardanelles..... 2

Free Handicap.
Echo..... 1
Carlingford 2

THE PUNJAB BANK AGAIN.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Another *cause célebre* connected with the late Punjab Bank has been adjourned into Court, on the petition of Colonel Tronson, now in England. It appears that the gallant Colonel on his leaving India in 1870, wrote to Mr. O. B. Herbert, then Head Manager of the Bank, requesting to be furnished with certificates of 100 shares each, to enable him to offer the same for sale in the market, whereupon Mr. Herbert telegraphed back, that he would purchase them at par. The share scrip was accordingly sent to Mr. Herbert with a blank endorsement, and the proceeds placed, with Colonel Tronson's consent, in a fixed deposit account for five years certain, but no formal deed of transfer was executed, either in Mr. Herbert's name or in that of the Bank.

The deposit was renewed in 1875 for another five years, and Colonel Tronson continued drawing his interest until the Bank stopped payment, when Colonel Johnstone, writing to solicit his vote for Mr. Stranack as official liquidator, congratulated him upon his good luck in only being a depositor. The late provisional liquidator, however, with the advice of counsel, and with the sanction of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Bullock), repudiated his liability to the extent of the value of the 700 shares sold in March 1870, on the ground that the sale having been made to the Bank, which was not authorized to deal in its own shares, was transaction which was *ultra vires*, and therefore not binding upon the liquidator; also that it was fraudulent, because the market rate at the time was 85 to 88. For Colonel Tronson, it was replied, that Mr. Herbert himself professed to be the purchaser, and that as a matter of fact the shares were only transferred in the stock ledger to the name of the Bank on the 30th June 1875, which raised a strong presumption that the transfer to the Bank's name was only effected when it was found that the Bank's affairs were the reverse of prosperous; and that there was nothing fraudulent in the original sale whatever, because a large number of shares belonging to other gentlemen, including 492 in Colonel Johnstone's name, were also transferred to the Bank at par. The court upon these pleadings fixed the necessary issues, and commissions were thereupon applied for, to examine Colonel Tronson and other witnesses. The case is now adjourned *sine die* and it remains to be seen whether Colonel Tronson can really be congratulated on his "good luck."

In the course of the above proceedings it was discovered, that in a list of members, furnished on the 20th May 1875, to the Registrar of Assurances under Section 25, of Act X. of 1866, and signed by the Head Manager, Head Accountant, and Auditor, Colonel Johnstone is recorded as the holder of 1,497 shares. We begin to think that the ways of Providence are not the only mysterious things in this world. The Punjab Bank may also lay a fair claim to be the author of many a startling mystery—not the least among them being the Bank's "Share Account."

A BISHOP'S GOOD WORD FOR THE "HEATHEN."

Whit Sunday was observed as the Mission Sunday of the diocese of Melbourne, and sermons were preached and collections made in the churches and Sunday-schools in aid of the Church of England missions, particularly those to the aborigines and Chinese in Victoria. The Bishop of Melbourne in the morning preached at Christ Church, St. Kilda, taking as his text Acts ii. 33, "Therefore, being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath shed forth this which ye now see and hear." A short report of his sermon appears in the *Argus*:—

"The first question, he said, was what was that which had been shed forth, and which all had seen and heard, and the reply was that it was the gift of the Holy Spirit, which was bestowed by Christ, and was a gift above all other gifts. What was the object of that gift? It was to sanctify the whole human race and prepare them for being with God. Two questions might arise, nay, had arisen, and were being asked in our midst, viz., if this gift was so efficacious, why had it not been given sooner in the history of the world? And, again, why had it not affected the hearts and lives of men more than it appeared to have done? He admitted that these were very natural questions to be asked, and questions which required to be replied to; but he promised first of all that these objectors always seemed to have an unphilosophical notion of humanity. God would not compel a man to be good, because compulsion was contradictory to all the ways and works of God. If he did so man would become as a beast, because he would be good because he could not help it, and all free will would be gone. Then again, as to why the gift had not been given before, the reason, he said, was that the world was not ready to profit by it, and the reason it had not prevailed more was because God would not force the will of man. But what great state or great work had ever been built up in a day; and so it was with Christianity. But some would say, while the world was getting ready to fully receive the gift, what would become of all the souls who died ignorant of the truth? He must say he thought it was one of the saddest mistakes ever made by any Christian man to think that there was no salvation but through Christ, or unless they had heard His name. In his early days he had been pained to hear good men plead the cause of heathen missions on the ground that all heathens were in danger of being damned. He looked upon that doctrine as not sustained by Scripture. Paul had said, "The times of this Ignorance God winked at," and he had also said that on that day God would judge the world—that was man—and by the law of God that was written in their hearts. St. John again had said that "the Word"—meaning Christ—"was the light that lighted all men that came into the world;" and not only that, but he (the bishop) said that God's moral law was wider than the New Testament, and he believed that the heathen probation would extend longer than this life. He wished not to be misunderstood in what he said; he only stated what he found in the Scripture, and therefore he believed it. St. Peter in his epistle said that Christ "went and preach to the spirits in prison," and during the time of the probation and discipline of these spirits God would deal with them as a just and holy God. But he would be told that such teaching would paralyse the efforts of the friends of missions. Men would say, "What is the necessity for them? God will do His work in His own time." But he (the bishop,) said, God forgive all that would act from such a selfish view. It was our duty to try and banish all sin and misery out of the world. What, he would ask, would be thought of any minister who would say, "Let the king do his own work?" but that was what such a Christian would say who, finding God was just and merciful, said, "Let him do his own work." At our own doors, the bishop remarked, in conclusion, there were thousands and myriads of heathens who needed to have the Gospel preached to them, and therefore it was necessary for us all to be up and doing, so that, if sin and misery still prevailed, it would not be through our supineness or neglect."

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The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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